

## ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA (a)

C. L. Lundell

## PRUNUS MATUDAI Lundell, sp. nov.

Arbor glaberrima, 7 m. alta, 17 cm. diam. Petioli 5--7.5 mm. longi. Lamina basi 1--5 glandulosa, integra, chartacea, lanceolata, 5--8.5 cm. longa, 1.7--3.3 cm. lata, acuminata, basi rotundata. Racemi axillares solitarii, usque ad 5 cm. longi; pedicelli usque ad 6 mm. longi. Sepala 5 vel 6, obtuse triangularia, ca. 0.5 mm. longa. Petala 5 vel 6, usque ad 2 mm. longa, 2.2 mm. lata. Stamina 2.5--3 mm. longa, antherae 0.5 mm. Stigma ca. 0.7 mm. diam.

A glabrous tree, 7 m. high, 17 cm. diam.; branchlets slender, striate. Petioles slender, canaliculate, 5 to 7.5 mm. long. Leaf blades entire, chartaceous, entirely glabrous, lanceolate, 5 to 8.5 cm. long, 1.7 to 3.3 cm. wide, acuminate, base rounded, costa and veins slightly impressed above, the veins scarcely discernible, costa elevated beneath, the veins fine and inconspicuous, bearing at or near the base 1 to 5 glands about midway between costa and margin. Racemes axillary, solitary, up to 5 cm. long, entirely glabrous, drying reddish-black, pedunculate, bearing up to 27 flowers, these not crowded; pedicels slender, up to 6 mm. long. Hypanthium turbinate, about 2.3 mm. long, 2.5 mm. in diameter. Sepals 5 or 6, minute, obtusely triangular, about 0.5 mm. long. Petals 5 or 6, suborbicular, up to 2 mm. long, 2.2 mm. wide, subentire or remotely erose. Stamens 2.5 to 3 mm. long, slender; anthers about 0.5 mm. long. Stigma about 0.7 mm. diam.

Type in the University of Michigan Herbarium, Eizi Matuda 2453, collected on Volcan de Tacana, Chiapas, Mexico, Aug. 1938, alt. 1000--2000 m.

P. Matudai is related to P. erythroxyton Koehne, P. axitliana Standl., and P. Lundelliana Standl.

## CALLIANDRA CHIAPENSIS (Britt. &amp; Rose) Lundell, comb. nov.

Anneslia chiapensis Britt. & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 61. 1928.

## ZANTHOXYLUM SONORENSE Lundell, sp. nov.

Frutex. Folia hirtella, imparipinnata, 2.5--5 cm. longa; foliola 5--9, oblanceolata, obovata, vel oblanceolato-oblonga, 0.4--1.8 cm. longa, 0.25--0.6 cm. lata, apice obtusa vel rotundata et emarginata, basi cuneata, crenulata. Infructescentia racemosa, usque ad 1.5 cm. longa. Sepala 4. Follicula 1 vel 2, ellipsoidea, 3--3.5 mm. diam., 4--4.5 mm.

longa, stipitata.

A shrub armed with short nearly straight slender prickles; twigs slender, hirtellous. Leaves hirtellous, odd-pinnate, 2.5 to 5 cm. long, with prominently winged petiole and rachis; leaflets 5 to 9, sessile or nearly so, callosed at base, oblanceolate, obovate, or oblanceolate-oblong, 0.4 to 1.8 cm. long, 0.25 to 0.6 cm. wide, apex obtuse or rounded and minutely emarginate, base cuneate, margin crenulate, glandular, the glands chiefly below the crenatures, slightly paler beneath, hirtellous on both surfaces but sparingly so above. Inflorescence lateral, axillary, short racemose, up to 1.5 cm. long, the rachis hirtellous. Persistent sepals 4, minute, puberulent, ovate-deltoid, about 0.3 mm. long. Follicles 1 or 2, stipitate, the stipe 3 to 3.5 mm. long, the follicles ellipsoid, 3 to 3.5 mm. in diam., 4 to 4.5 mm. long, glandular; seeds subglobose, about 2.5 mm. in diam., black, shining.

Type in the University of Michigan Herbarium, Forrest Shreve 6727, collected 16 miles NE of Ures, on the road to Baviacora, Sonora, Mexico, Sept. 21, 1934, alt. about 900 m.

Z. sonorensis is very closely related to Z. Fagara (L.) Sargent, and probably represents a local desert segregate. It may be distinguished by the smaller hirtellous leaflets, puberulent sepals, and coarser pubescence throughout. The collection was distributed as a species of Bursera.

TRAGIA FOTOSINA Lundell, sp. nov.

Volubilis; caules graciles. Petiolus 2.3--4.5 cm. longus, gracilis; limbus oblongus vel ovato-oblongus, 8--12.5 cm. longus, 3.5--7.3 cm. latus, acuminatus, basi cordatus, crenato-dentatus, basi 3- vel 5-nervius; stipulae ca. 5 mm. longae. Inflorescentiae eglandulosae, pedunculatae, pauciflorae, basi florem ♀ unicum gerentes, ceterum ♂. Sepala ♂ 3, stamina 3. Sepala ♀ 6, subaequalia. Capsula parva. Semina ca. 3 mm. diam., globosa.

A vine; stems slender, rather sparingly hairy. Petioles slender, 2.3 to 4.5 cm. long, pilose. Leaf blades oblong or ovate-oblong, 8 to 12.5 cm. long, 3.5 to 7.3 cm. wide, rather abruptly short-acuminate, base shallowly cordate and 3- or 4-veined, rather coarsely crenate-dentate, sparsely hispid above, hirtellous beneath with coarser hairs along veins. Inflorescence opposite the leaves, hirtellous, less than 2.5 cm. long, with long peduncle, each bearing one pistillate flower with staminate flowers above. Bracts of pistillate flowers 3-parted, those of staminate flowers simple, linear-lanceolate, about 2 mm. long, sparingly hispid. Pedicels of pistillate flowers about 1 mm. long, those of staminate flowers subequal, articulate slightly above base. Sepals of staminate flowers 3, ovate-elliptic, about 1.2 mm. long,

hispidulous outside. Stamens 3; filaments thick, apparently glandular, subequaling anthers. Sepals of pistillate flowers 6, linear-lanceolate, up to 3 mm. long, sparingly hispid, not glandular. Ovary hispid and glandular-hairy. Style connate to above the middle, obscurely rugulose. Capsule less than 1 cm. in diam. Seed globose, about 3 mm. in diam.

Type in the University of Michigan Herbarium, C. L. Lundell and Amelia A. Lundell 7200, collected in second growth on hillside, at Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, July 13, 1937, alt. 200 m.

T. potosina is referable to the section Eutragia, and it has affinity with T. cordata Michx. The oblong leaves, eglandular small inflorescences, long peduncles, short pedicels, and small capsules and seeds are distinguishing characteristics.

DAVILLA MATUDAI Lundell, sp. nov.

Frutex scandens. Rami scabriusculi. Folia petiolata, petiolo 7--23 mm. longo, parce strigoso, chartacea, haud scabriuscula, elliptica vel obovato-elliptica, 6.5--12.5 cm. longa, 3.1--7.8 cm. lata, integra, apice rotundata vel raro apiculata, basi subcuneata, costa et vena parce substrigosa, venis lateralibus 9--14. Inflorescentia paniculata, parva, dense puberula, pauciflora. Pedicelli usque ad 7 mm. longi. Sepala ciliolata, minutissime scabriuscula, suborbicularia, 3 exteriora 2.4--3.5 mm. longa, 2 interiora usque ad 8 mm. longa. Petala 5, obovata. Stamina usque ad 5 mm. longa. Ovaria 1 vel 2, glabra.

A woody vine. Stems at first zigzag, slender, brown and puberulent, with age straight, dark red and finely scabrous. Petioles sparingly strigose, narrowly winged, usually 7 to 12 mm. long, sometimes up to 23 mm. long. Leaf blades chartaceous, smooth, elliptic or obovate-elliptic, 6.5 to 12.5 cm. long, 3.1 to 7.8 cm. wide, entire, apex rounded or rarely apiculate, base subcuneate and decurrent, sparingly hairy along costa above, and beneath along costa and main lateral veins, the hairs usually subappressed, costa and veins plane or slightly impressed above, prominent beneath, the main lateral veins 9 to 14, reticulation fine. Flowers in small panicles, the panicle branches densely puberulent, rather crowded. Pedicels slender, puberulent, up to 7 mm. long. Sepals microscopically scabrous, ciliolate, not pubescent, suborbicular, the smaller 3 from 2.4 to 3.5 mm. long, the inner 2 up to 8 mm. long, the innermost with strongly recurved margin. Petals 5, obovate, apparently emarginate. Stamens up to 5 mm. long, the filaments enlarged above, the anthers ovate-elliptic. Ovaries 1 or 2, glabrous, 1-celled, 2-ovulate; style elongate, 3 to 3.5 mm. long; stigma large, discoid. Fruits unknown.

Type in the University of Michigan Herbarium, Eizi Matuda 3647A, collected in forest, Javalinero, near Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico, July 6--9, 1939.

According to description, the affinity of D. Matudai is with the Brazilian D. multiflora St. Hil.

GILIBERTIA MATUDAI Lundell, sp. nov.

Arbor parva, 3 m. alta, glabra. Petioli 0.8--5 cm. longi. Lamina membranacea, oblanceolato-oblonga vel oblonga, 10--21 cm. longa, 4--9 cm. lata, apice obtuse acuminata vel late obtusa, basi cuneata, prominente sinuato-dentata. Umbellae racemosae, terminales.

A small tree, 3 m. high, glabrous throughout. Petioles slender, striate, inconspicuously canaliculate, 0.8 to 5 cm. long. Leaf blades membranaceous, oblanceolate-oblong or oblong, 10 to 21 cm. long, 4 to 9 cm. wide, apex obtusely short-acuminate or bluntly obtuse, base broadly cuneate, obtuse to acute, margin prominently sinuate-dentate with remote coarse obtuse or rounded teeth, pinnately veined, costa nearly plane above, elevated beneath, veins and veinlets prominulous beneath, reticulate on both surfaces. Umbels racemose, terminal, 6 to 9 in an inflorescence; the inflorescences less than 3.5 cm. long, short-pedunculate; bractlets fimbriate; stalks of the umbels up to 1.5 cm. long, bi-bracteolate near the middle. Pedicels slender, about 5 mm. long. Flowers 5- or 6-merous. Calyx tube about 2.3 mm. long, 5- or 6-denticulate, the teeth deltoid, acutely apiculate. Petals thick, ovate-deltoid, 1.7 to 2 mm. long, acute. Anthers about 1 mm. long, equaling filaments.

Type in the University of Michigan Herbarium, Eizi Matuda 3152, collected in advanced forest at Reforma, near Balancan, Tabasco, Mexico, May 22--26, 1939.

Although G. Matudai obviously belongs to the complex of G. arborea (L.) March., it may be readily distinguished by its coarsely sinuate-dentate leaves.

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(a) Papers from the University of Michigan Herbarium.

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA -- VI

Harold N. Moldenke

The following notes constitute a continuation of those